

Dilute magnetism and vibrational entropy in Fe_2Al_5

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Fe_2Al_5 contains a Fe-Al matrix through which are threaded disordered one-dimensional chains of overlapping Al sites. We report magnetic, nuclear-magnetic-resonance (NMR), and specific-heat measurements addressing its magnetic and vibrational properties. The Curie-type susceptibility is found to be due to dilute moments, likely due to wrong-site Fe atoms. ^{27}Al NMR shift and spin-lattice relaxation measurements confirm these to be indirectly coupled through a Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yoshida-type interaction. Specific-heat results indicate a large density of low-energy vibrational modes. These excitations generate a linear- T contribution to the specific heat, which however freezes out below about 10 K. These results are attributed to the presence of anharmonic vibrational modes associated with the disordered structural chains.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Al-rich Fe aluminides, along with other transition-metal aluminides, form complex atomic structures, for example, the triclinic structure of FeAl_2 ,¹ and monoclinic structure of $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{13}$, the latter a decagonal quasicrystal approximant.² In addition such compounds show a variety of magnetic behavior, from nonmagnetic ordered FeAl and dilute-Fe alloys,³⁻⁵ to concentrated-moment behavior in FeAl_2 .^{6,7} Fe_2Al_5 is a quasicrystal approximant with pentagonal channels (Fig. 1), through which are threaded one-dimensional arrays of partially occupied aluminum sites spaced very closely and exhibiting anomalous vibrational properties.⁸ In this paper we explore the magnetic and thermodynamic behavior of this material, showing that it is an intrinsic dilute magnetic material with an anomalous contribution to the entropy at low temperatures.

In some ways, these transition-metal aluminides may be viewed as dilute alloys of d -rank ions in a metallic aluminum matrix. However, the complex structures also include regularly spaced vacancies and partially occupied sites, stabilized

in part by a combination of strong $sp-d$ hybridization and the Hume-Rothery mechanism.⁹ In many cases this leads to the appearance of a pseudogap in the density of electronic states at the Fermi level [$g(\epsilon_F)$] and associated unusual electronic behavior. Furthermore, it is believed that the structures of quasicrystals and approximants may lead to particularly narrow structures in the density of states near E_F ,¹⁰⁻¹² which can dominate the electronic behavior. The possible presence of phason-type coherent vibrational excitations^{13,14} is also of interest, and there is experimental evidence for an enhanced density of vibrational modes in this class of materials.^{15,16} Fe_2Al_5 also includes closely spaced Al sites in the channels, and hopping between these sites may have a large effect on the vibrational behavior.

The orthorhombic structure⁸ ($Cmcm$, space group #63) of Fe_2Al_5 is shown in Fig. 1. Its framework includes channels in the form of stacked pentagonal antiprisms. The single inequivalent Fe site (4/cell) has two somewhat distant (3.06 Å) Fe near neighbors, as well as eight Al(1) neighbors and a series of neighboring channel-centered Al sites. Al(1) sites (8/cell) are fully occupied while the overlapping sites Al(2) (4/cell) and Al(3) (8/cell) channel sites make up disordered chains, with site occupation factors 0.36 and 0.23, respectively, found in the study of Burkhardt *et al.*⁸ These occupation factors gives a nominal composition of $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{10}$. Reported composition ranges^{17,18} include variations as large as Fe_4Al_9 to $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11}$, presumably through adjustment of Al(2) and Al(3) occupations. The close spacing (0.67 and 0.75 Å) of partially occupied channel sites and highly anisotropic thermal parameters deduced from crystallographic measurements also point to atomic hopping between sites along the chains. A sizable Curie-type susceptibility was previously reported for Fe_2Al_5 ,¹⁹ with $p_{eff}=0.73$. Here we report magnetization, specific-heat, and nuclear-magnetic-resonance (NMR) studies addressing the magnetic and vibrational properties of this material.

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS

Samples were synthesized by arc melting appropriate amounts of the elemental metals. The resulting polycrystal-

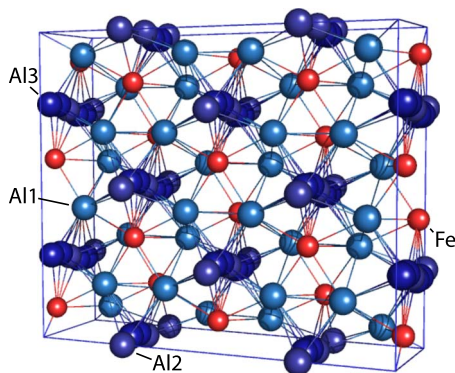


FIG. 1. (Color online) Fe_2Al_5 orthorhombic structure, showing four adjacent unit cells. Larger spheres denote Al, and smaller spheres Fe, as labeled. Undulating chains of overlapping Al(2) and Al(3) sites are shown here as if completely occupied.

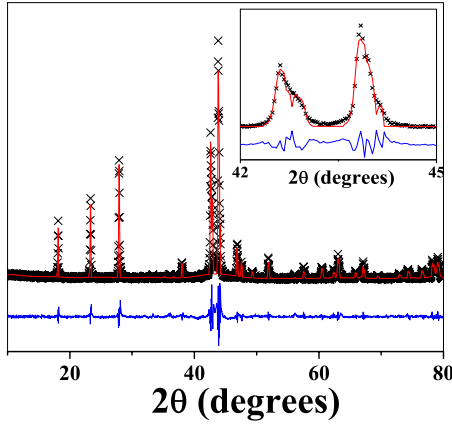


FIG. 2. (Color online) Powder x-ray results for Fe_2Al_5 , with results of refinement and difference plot.

line ingots were annealed in vacuum-sealed quartz tubes at 600 °C for 1 week. Samples were characterized by powder x-ray diffraction (Bruker D8 Advance) using $\text{Cu } K_\alpha$ radiation, and also by wavelength dispersive x-ray spectrometry (WDS) using a Cameca SX50 equipped with four wavelength-dispersive x-ray spectrometers. Structural refinement of x-ray data was carried out using the GSAS software package.^{20,21}

We prepared samples with several starting compositions, including $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{10}$, $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.2}$, and $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.8}$. WDS measurements showed two phases, FeAl_2 and Fe_2Al_5 , in the samples with $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{10}$ and $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.2}$ starting compositions. However, for the starting composition $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.8}$ no second phase was found. Also in the NMR measurements to be described below, a separate peak due to the concentrated magnetic phase⁷ FeAl_2 was obtained for the $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{10}$ and $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.2}$ samples while a single peak was found in $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.8}$. WDS showed the final composition of the $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{11.8}$ sample to be $\text{Fe}_4\text{Al}_{9.8}$ after loss of Al. X-ray diffraction results for this sample are shown in Fig. 2. Atomic parameters obtained from the refinement are in reasonable agreement with those reported earlier.⁸ Unless otherwise noted, results reported here are for this sample. Where necessary, samples are designated according to the aluminum starting composition, for example, sample $\text{Al}_{11.8}$.

Specific-heat measurements were performed using a Quantum Design Physical Property Measurement System from room temperature to 1.8 K. dc-susceptibility measurements were carried out using a Quantum Design MPMS superconducting quantum interference device magnetometer. ²⁷Al NMR experiments were performed from 4.2 to 450 K at two fixed fields using a wide-line pulse spectrometer. For these measurements the powdered sample was mixed with granular quartz, and aqueous AlCl_3 was used as shift reference except as noted. Magic angle spinning (MAS)-NMR measurements were also performed at room temperature using an Advance 400 spectrometer.

III. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A. Magnetic measurements

The dc susceptibility, $\chi(T)$, is shown in Fig. 3, for fixed field of 1000 Oe. We fit the data to a Curie-Weiss function

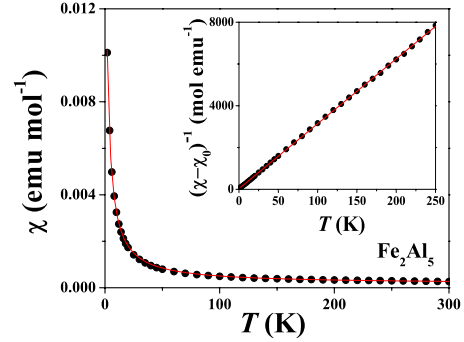


FIG. 3. (Color online) Fe_2Al_5 dc susceptibility [$\chi(T)$] per mol Fe in an applied field of 1000 Oe. Inset: $(\chi - \chi_0)^{-1}$ vs temperature. Solid curves: Curie-Weiss fit.

according to the standard relationship, $\chi(T) = C_{cw}/(T - \theta) + \chi_o$, with $\chi_o = +1.7 \times 10^{-4}$ emu/mol a small extrinsic contribution. The Curie constant is

$$C_{cw} = N_A c \frac{p_{eff}^2 \mu_B^2}{3k_B}, \quad (1)$$

where N_A is Avogadro's number, c the concentration of magnetic ions per iron atom, and p_{eff} the effective moment. From least-squares fits we obtained $\theta = -1.1$ K, and $(p_{eff}\sqrt{c}) = 0.51$, somewhat smaller than the previous report,¹⁹ the difference likely due to sample-dependent variations in atomic occupation parameters.

Magnetization measurements vs field at 150 K show linear behavior [Fig. 4(a)]. The small vertical offset corresponds to the extrinsic contribution χ_o described previously. The straight-line fit shown in Fig. 4(a) yields $(p_{eff}\sqrt{c}) = 0.47$. At 2.0 K [Fig. 4(b)] the magnetization is nonlinear but with incomplete saturation at the highest field of 70 kOe. This

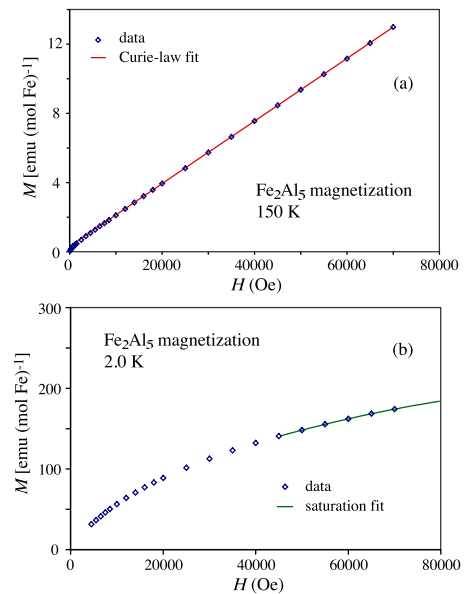


FIG. 4. (Color online) Fe_2Al_5 magnetization per mol Fe. (a) Measurements at 150 K with Curie-Weiss fit described in the text. (b) 2.0 K, with saturation fit described in text.

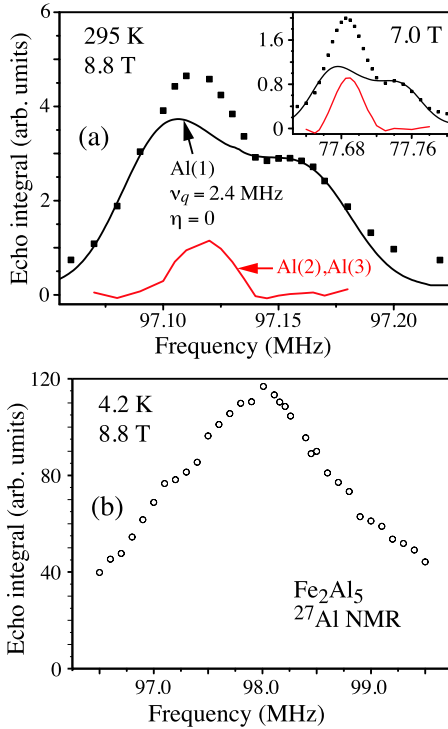


FIG. 5. (Color online) ^{27}Al NMR line shapes for Fe_2Al_5 . (a) 295 K measurement, with calculated quadrupole powder pattern for Al(1) sites (upper curve) and difference curve attributed to Al(2) and Al(3) sites (lower curve). Inset: lower-field measurement, with curves calculated using same parameters. (b) 4.2 K measurement.

curve could not be fitted to a Brillouin function representing the magnetizing behavior of independent local moments, presumably due to spin interactions corresponding to the small fitted θ obtained from the susceptibility. However, the saturation could be fitted to a function²² $M = M_{\text{sat}} - A/H - B/H^2$ [solid curve in Fig. 4(b)], yielding $M_{\text{sat}} = 281$ emu/mol Fe. Since for local moments $p_{\text{eff}} = g\sqrt{J(J+1)}$ while the saturation moment corresponds $gJ\mu_B$ per ion, J and c can be determined separately from the MH curves, with g known. Assuming that $g=2$ (a reasonable assumption for transition ions), this procedure yields $J=1.2$ (hence $p_{\text{eff}}=3.2$) and $c=0.021$ per Fe atom.

B. NMR measurements

The ^{27}Al NMR spectrum at room temperature has a two-peaked structure [Fig. 5(a)] while at lower temperatures the linewidth becomes progressively larger due to the presence of paramagnetic moments [Fig. 5(b)]. The pulse-length behavior²³ confirms the central portions of these lines to be central transitions for $^{27}\text{Al}(I=5/2)$ connecting $-1/2 \leftrightarrow +1/2$ states. A room-temperature MAS-NMR spectrum is shown in Fig. 6. The observation of a single peak in this graph indicates that the structure in the static line is dominated by orientation dependence of a single site, rather than a splitting due to inequivalent sites, even though the random paramagnetic contribution is too large to be effectively narrowed by spinning in this case. Since eight of the nominal ten Al atoms per cell belong to Al(1), we can deduce that the

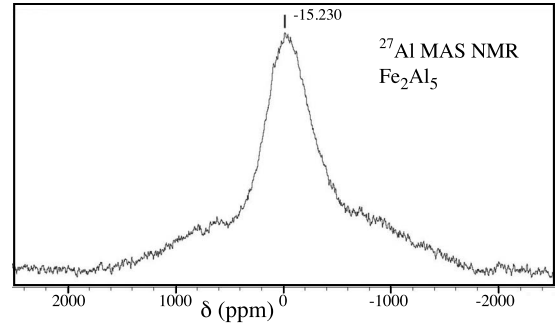


FIG. 6. ^{27}Al MAS-NMR spectrum for Fe_2Al_5 , in 9.4 T. Spinning rate = 12 kHz. Shift reference: Al_2O_3 .

main features of the line correspond this site, with resonances due to the other sites either overlapping this line or excessively broadened due to channel disorder.

The field dependence enables magnetic and quadrupole contributions to be separated^{24,25} since the magnetic shift is proportional to B and the second-order quadrupole shift (Δf_Q^2) is proportional to $1/B$. Fitting the 295 K spectral center of mass obtained at fixed fields of 7.00 and 8.75 T, we extracted a mean magnetic shift, $K=+0.020(1)\%$, and a corresponding mean quadrupole contribution $\Delta f_Q^2 B = -0.085$ MHz T. The latter corresponds to the shift for a second-order powder pattern having quadrupole parameters²⁵ $\nu_Q=1.9$ MHz and $\eta=0$ (or ν_Q as small as 1.6 MHz with η increased to 1). However, in numerical calculations starting with these values we found that the main features of the spectra could be fitted consistently vs. field only by using a larger ν_Q , with $\eta \approx 0$ and $K=+0.025\%$. Figure 5(a) shows the superposition of such a single-site quadrupole spectrum with $\nu_Q=2.39$ MHz for two different fields. The results are relatively insensitive to the parameter η , however we found that computed curves for $\eta \geq 0.3$ agreed poorly with the data. With this plot superposed, we find in addition a second peak, as shown from the difference curves plotted in Fig. 5(a). This additional peak makes up 12–22% of the total spectral weight. The difference in magnitude may be an artifact of the fitting. According to the measured site occupations, 20% the Al reside on the two channel sites, so it is reasonable to conclude that the additional peak corresponds to these sites while the fitted $\nu_Q=2.39$ MHz resonance is attributed to Al(1).

The low-temperature behavior of the NMR lines was measured in 8.8 T at 79 and 4.2 K; the extracted shifts and linewidths are plotted in Fig. 7. Widths are full widths at half maximum obtained through line fitting, with the quadrupole contribution removed, and shifts are those of the spectral centers of mass. These data could be fit to Curie-Weiss functions, as plotted in the figure. The fitted Weiss temperatures are -3.8 K and -2.6 K, respectively, comparable to the small θ obtained from the susceptibility. Therefore the local fields at these temperatures are dominated by these paramagnetic moments. The nonzero average shift indicates Ruderman-Kittel-Kasuya-Yoshida (RKKY) type rather than simple dipolar nuclear coupling to the dilute paramagnetic moments since the dipolar coupling has zero spatial average.

^{27}Al NMR spin-lattice relaxation times (T_1 's) were measured using the inversion recovery method, recording the sig-

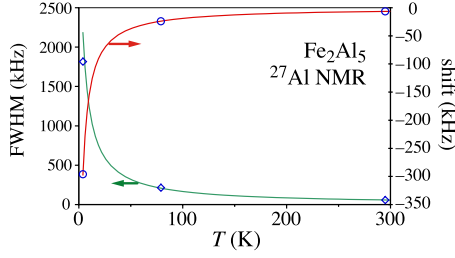


FIG. 7. (Color online) ^{27}Al NMR line shifts and widths, plotted with fitted Curie-Weiss curves described in text.

nal strength by integrating the spin echo fast Fourier transform. For the central transitions, the T_1 's were extracted by fitting to multiexponential curves²⁶ for magnetic relaxation of the $I=5/2$ (Ref. 27) Al central line. In Fig. 8 we show the temperature dependence between 4 and 450 K. These data were measured in 8.8 T; measurements at selected temperatures also indicated no field dependence to the T_1 . The straight line in Fig. 8 represents a fit to the data below 200 K of the form

$$T_1^{-1}(T) = aT + T_{1P}^{-1} \quad (2)$$

with $a=4.44 \times 10^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $T_{1P}^{-1}=0.87 \text{ s}^{-1}$. The first term in Eq. (2) follows the expected Korringa behavior for metals. Subtracting the small negative Curie-type shift (obtained from the fit shown in Fig. 7 and amounting to -0.007% at room temperature) from K for the main Al(1) site as described above, we obtain a baseline room-temperature metallic shift, $K_m=0.032\%$. Multiplying by the fitted slope from Eq. (2) yields the Korringa product²⁴ $K^2(T_1 T) \equiv K_m^2 a^{-1} = 2.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s K}$. Compared to the standard ^{27}Al Korringa value, $3.9 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s K}$, the smaller value obtained here likely indicates the presence of a negative cross-polarization term, and d contributions to $g(\varepsilon_F)$ that will tend to reduce K_m , and thereby the Korringa product.

The additive term T_{1P}^{-1} in Eq. (2) can result from the presence of paramagnetic moments interacting through a constant RKKY-type coupling field. We can estimate such a contribution by calculating the nuclear transfer hyperfine coupling as follows: the fitted paramagnetic contribution to

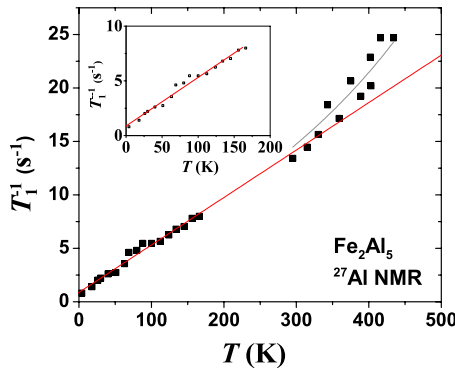


FIG. 8. (Color online) Temperature dependence of relaxation rates for ^{27}Al , measured at 8.75 T. Solid line: fit to Korringa + paramagnetic relaxation. Upper curve is guide to the eyes. Inset: low-temperature portion of data.

the shift in Fig. 7 at 79 K is -24 kHz , which corresponds to a 22 G effective field for ^{27}Al . Also at this temperature the paramagnetic response will be linear; the parameters used for Fig. 4(a) yield $M=0.27 \mu_B$ per paramagnetic ion at this temperature and field, so the transfer field is $81 \text{ G}/z$, where z is the effective coordination number for paramagnetic ions interacting with each nuclear spin. Dividing by the nuclear gyromagnetic ratio we obtain the transfer coupling parameter, $A/\hbar=89 \text{ kHz}/z$. The contribution of the paramagnetic moments with spin J to the T_1 can be expressed²⁶

$$T_{1P}^{-1} = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (A/\hbar)^2 (3\omega_E)^{-1} J(J+1)z. \quad (3)$$

In this case ω_E is the average RKKY exchange frequency, which may be expressed, $[8J_{ex}^2 z J(J+1)/3\hbar^2]^{1/2}$, where J_{ex} is the interaction strength. In the paramagnetic regime,²⁷ J_{ex} is related to the Curie temperature through $J_{ex} z = \frac{3k_B \theta}{2J(J+1)}$. Combining and using the fitted $\theta=-1.1 \text{ K}$ and $J=1.2$, we obtain $T_{1P}^{-1}=2.1 \text{ s}^{-1}/\sqrt{z}$. Assuming the dilute moments to be randomly positioned, the value for z is unclear, however it should be a small number on order of unity. Thus this estimate is in quite good agreement with the fitted $T_{1P}^{-1}=0.87 \text{ s}^{-1}$, providing additional evidence supporting the picture of a nonmagnetic matrix containing weakly coupled dilute moments.

Above 300 K, there is an increase in T_1^{-1} beyond the linear Korringa fit. Similar behavior has been observed in a number of quasicrystalline alloys,^{28,29} and attributed in some cases to a pseudogap near the Fermi energy, whereby an increase in temperature leads to an increase in the number of carriers available for Korringa relaxation. However we see no evidence for a corresponding increase in the Knight shift. While we have not mapped out the detailed field dependence of the lineshapes above 295 K, we measured line shapes at 7.0 T at several temperatures up to 403 K. We found no change in the center-of-mass central line position between 295 and 403 K within experimental error. Thus a more likely explanation for the increase in T_1^{-1} is vibrational. Indeed, there are a number of reports of enhanced density of localized vibrational modes at high temperatures in quasicrystals as well as in quasicrystal approximants,^{14,16,30} and in glassy systems,^{31,32} due to thermal excitation of localized vibrational modes. For comparison, the ^{27}Al T_1^{-1} contribution (quadratic at high temperatures) due to ordinary phonons in AlSb is roughly ten times smaller.³³

C. Specific heat

The specific heat (C) was measured in the temperature range 1.8–300 K. C/T vs T^2 plots below 30 K are shown in Fig. 9, for the $\text{Al}_{11.8}$ and the $\text{Al}_{10.0}$ sample, the latter including a small FeAl_2 minority phase. In both cases the straight-line behavior is equivalent to that of typical metals, however with a downturn at low temperatures. A fit to $C(T)=\gamma T + \beta T^3$ for $\text{Al}_{11.8}$ yielded $\gamma=48 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ and $\beta=0.147 \text{ mJ/mol K}^4$ with zero applied field (solid line in Fig. 9). Data with 6 T applied field are also shown; a similar fit yields $\gamma=52 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ and $\beta=0.143 \text{ mJ/mol K}^4$. For sample $\text{Al}_{10.0}$ the results are $\gamma=83 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ and $\beta=0.141 \text{ mJ/mol K}^4$ (shown in inset plot). The essentially

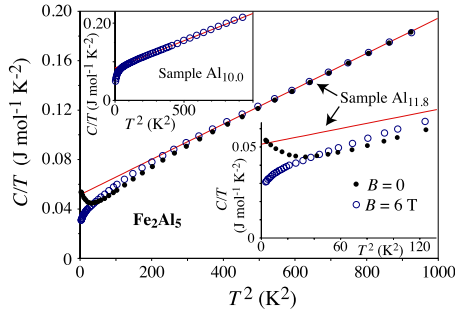


FIG. 9. (Color online) C/T vs T^2 for Fe_2Al_5 between 0 and 30 K, for samples and fields as indicated. Calibration is per mole formula unit, Fe_2Al_5 . Solid lines correspond to the fitted parameters described in the text.

identical β values correspond to a Debye temperature $\Theta_D = 460$ K, however in both cases the fitted γ is quite large for a nonmagnetic metal. The low-temperature downturn is anomalous and appears in both samples. Henceforth, we will focus on sample $\text{Al}_{11.8}$, on which the previously described magnetic and NMR measurements were also performed.

The inset in Fig. 10 shows the specific heat for the entire temperature range. On this scale the 6 and 0 T data appear superposed. One can solve for the Debye temperature by solving the standard integral equation, $C = 9NR(T/\Theta_D)^3 \int_0^{\Theta_D/T} x^4 e^x dx / (e^x - 1)^2$, with Θ_D as a parameter.³⁴ Assuming C to be entirely vibrational, we obtain the lower curves displayed in the main plot of Fig. 10. The large drop in Θ_D below 50 K signals the presence of additional low-energy excitations in this temperature range, which can be associated with the large T -linear term fitted as γT . Subtracting this term from the measured specific heat before solving for Θ_D yields the upper curve in Fig. 10, which brings Θ_D back into agreement with the value, 460 K, corresponding to the measured βT^3 . However, the continued rise of this curve as room temperature is approached is unphysical and indicates that the large γT contribution does not extend to high temperatures as would the electronic contribution in an ordinary metal. Instead, these additional excitations are apparently confined to a plateau in C/T .

The small low-temperature difference between specific-heat curves for 6 and 0 T is consistent with a Schottky anomaly for paramagnetic spins. The difference between the

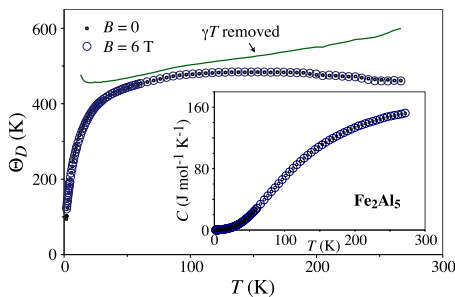


FIG. 10. (Color online) Debye temperature extracted from Fe_2Al_5 specific heat, for $B=0$ and 6 T. Solid curve: calculated after removal of γT as described in text (6 T data). Inset: specific heat measured in $B=0$ and 6 T, per mole formula unit.

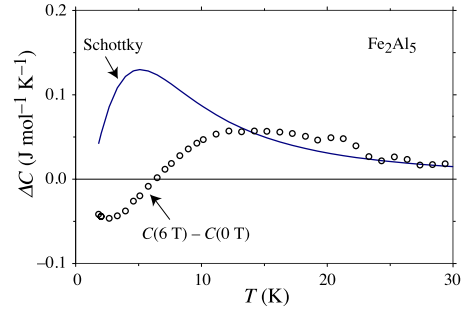


FIG. 11. (Color online) Specific-heat difference for 0 and 6 T data, with calculated $B=6$ T multilevel Schottky anomaly for fitted density of paramagnetic defects. Normalization is per mole formula unit.

two measurements is plotted in Fig. 11, allowing other contributions to be removed in a model-independent way. Also plotted is a multilevel Schottky curve³⁴ for $B=6$ T corresponding to paramagnetic defects with $g=2$ and $c=0.021$ as obtained from the magnetic measurements, and using $J=3/2$ to approximate the fitted $J=1.19$. Above 10 K where the $B=0$ contribution has apparently died out, the magnitudes are in agreement. The negative peak near 2 K corresponds to the zero-field upturn in C/T at low T , and is consistent with spin freezing due to a distribution of local fields. The contribution of the measured dilute moments to the specific heat is described entirely by these low-temperature effects, and thus the low-energy excitations corresponding to the plateau in C/T must be attributed to nonmagnetic features.

With both the fitted βT^3 and Schottky terms removed, the remaining low-temperature C/T contribution is plotted in Fig. 12. In typical metals this would yield a constant equal to the electronic γ , however in this case the curve trends toward zero as T approaches zero. The Schottky term is likely overestimated, as $J=3/2$ was used as an approximation for the fitted $J=1.2$. Thus the remaining metallic γ is likely nonzero but it is clearly significantly smaller than the apparent γ of the plateau above 20 K. The integrated entropy [$S = \int (C/T) dT$] is also shown, obtained from the reduced C/T . This curve is still rising at 30 K (above which temperature additional terms in the ordinary phonon expansion must be included), however the change in S over these temperatures provides an estimate of the magnitude of the excess vibrational contribution.

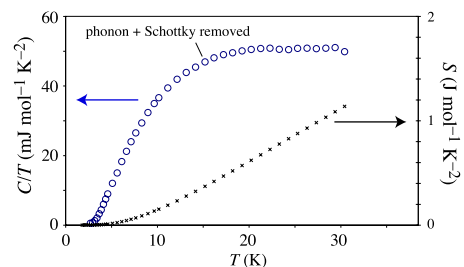


FIG. 12. (Color online) Reduced C/T with βT^2 and magnetic Schottky terms removed (left scale). Also plotted: entropy obtained from reduced C/T (right scale). Units are per mole formula unit.

IV. DISCUSSION

From the NMR and magnetic measurements it is clear that this is an ordinary metal containing relatively dilute paramagnetic defects. The size of these moments is comparable in size to that found for thermally generated Fe antisite defects³⁵ in Fe₂VAl. In the present case a likely scenario may be that Fe atoms randomly substituting on chain sites⁸ may be magnetic due to the more closely connected Fe neighbors of these sites. It is also possible that built-in chain-site disorder induces moments on a small fraction of the otherwise nonmagnetic Fe sites; generally for dilute Al-Fe alloys the presence of a local moment is a sensitive function of the coordinating atom positions.^{4,36} Furthermore, as has been proposed for Mn-aluminide quasicrystals⁹ complex overlapping RKKY interactions in these aluminides can reinforce dilute magnetic moments on certain sites within the otherwise nonmagnetic material.

K_m , the baseline metallic shift as extracted here for the metallic matrix, is about 20% of the value for Al metal. This is likely associated with a broad minimum in the Al partial $g(\epsilon)$ near ϵ_F as is typical of hybridization gap systems.⁵ However we found no evidence for a temperature dependence to K_m , as has been found in some systems^{37,38} for which narrow pseudogap features dominate near ϵ_F . Thus from this standpoint Fe₂Al₅ behaves as an ordinary metal. Additional excitations identified in this material take the form of localized modes excited at high temperatures, evidenced by an enhancement in T_1 , and low-energy features that dominate the specific heat, shown to be nonmagnetic in origin.

Low-energy Einstein oscillator-type vibrational modes have been observed previously in metallic systems,^{39,40} however the low-temperature specific heat observed here is not consistent with a single oscillator with a well-defined frequency. On the other hand the alternative explanation of a narrow electronic pseudogap, which could produce the low-temperature reduction in specific heat as observed here, seems unlikely since an extremely narrow gap would be required. In addition the observed field independence would rule out magnetic Kondo behavior as a source of such a feature. Thus we conclude that the enhanced low-energy excitations are due to an extended spectrum of localized anharmonic vibrations. We attribute these to atomic motion along the unusual partially occupied chains found in this material.

An enhanced specific heat nearly linear in the temperature is observed in insulating glasses⁴¹ as well as orientational glasses,⁴² and these are modeled as localized atomic hopping sites producing a broad spectrum of two-level systems. For this model to work in the present case, a low-energy cutoff must be present in the excitation spectrum, with an energy close to 1 meV corresponding to the observed loss of excitation strength near 10 K. This cutoff could plausibly be attributed to the energy required for hopping between neighboring partially occupied chain sites. The large linear coefficient of specific heat in both measured samples implies a high density of these vibrational modes. For example, the integrated entropy shown in Fig. 8 reaches 0.14R at 30 K; if attributed to two-level localized anharmonic states this implies approximately $0.14/\ln 2=0.2$ such modes per formula unit becoming activated below 30 K, or a significant fraction of the chain sites, assuming that each localized vibrational state corresponds to a single chain atom. We assume that the breadth of the vibrational spectrum is due to the disordered arrangement on these sites.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Magnetic measurements of Fe₂Al₅ show it to be a nonmagnetic metal with a large density of paramagnetic moments, likely connected to wrong-site Fe atoms on the disordered chains. ²⁷Al NMR results confirm that these are indirectly coupled through an RKKY-type interaction via the nonmagnetic matrix. We identified Korringa behavior in NMR shifts and relaxation rates; an additional contribution to the latter was identified as due to localized vibrational excitations. Specific-heat measurements and analysis demonstrate in addition a large density of low-energy modes contributing to a significant linear- T enhancement in the specific heat. An anomalous freeze out of these modes is observed at low temperatures. We showed these to be nonmagnetic, and likely attributable to atomic motion on the partially occupied chains threading the structure of this material.

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